

CHAPTER 14-02-04 EQUIPMENT, FIXTURES, AND SUPPLIES

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14-02-04-01. Headrests. The headrest of every barber chair shall be protected with a clean freshly laundered linen or clean headrest paper for each service.

History: Effective August 1, 1978.

General Authority: NDCC 43-04-11

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-04-11

14-02-04-02. Haircloths and neck strips. Whenever a haircloth is used in cutting the hair, shampooing, etc., a newly laundered towel or sanitary neck strip shall be placed around the neck so as to prevent the haircloth from touching the skin.

History: Effective August 1, 1978.

General Authority: NDCC 43-04-11

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-04-11

14-02-04-03. Towels. A clean, freshly laundered towel shall be used for each patron. This applies to every kind of towel, including but not limited to dry towels, steam towels, or washcloths. Any towel that comes in contact with the skin of a patron or operator must be discarded in an enclosed towel receptacle until laundered. Used towels shall not be replaced in a sterilizer or rinsed or washed in the barber shop. All soiled or used towels must be removed from the workstand or lavatory after serving each patron.

History: Effective August 1, 1978.

General Authority: NDCC 43-04-11

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-04-11

14-02-04-04. Mugs and shaving brushes. All shaving cups, the soap therein, and lathering brushes must be thoroughly cleaned with hot water of not less than one hundred sixty degrees Fahrenheit [71.68 degrees Celsius] before using on customers. All lathering brushes must be immersed in hot water of not less than

one hundred seventy degrees Fahrenheit [77.28 degrees Celsius] for at least two minutes after using on customers before reusing. Latherizers are recommended.

History: Effective August 1, 1978.

General Authority: NDCC 43-04-11

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-04-11

14-02-04-05. Hairbrushes, combs, and dusters. Hairbrushes used by barbers must have a slotted or perforated back to permit thorough washing and sterilization. After each comb is used, it must be thoroughly washed and immersed in a disinfectant solution for at least twenty minutes, then dried and placed in a cabinet sterilizer until used again. Hair or neck dusters shall be washed with soap and water and dipped in a disinfectant solution and kept clean at all times.

History: Effective August 1, 1978.

General Authority: NDCC 43-04-11

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-04-11

14-02-04-06. Cuspidors, bowls, basins, and jars. Where cuspidors are provided they shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once a day. Bowls and basins shall be kept clean at all times.

History: Effective August 1, 1978.

General Authority: NDCC 43-04-11

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-04-11

14-02-04-07. Sterilization. All tools and instruments of whatsoever character, such as razors, scissor blades, clipper plates, tweezers, needles, files, pushers, buffers, brushes, combs and all massage and scalp applicators used by barbers, barber apprentices, or barber students on patron's head, face, or neck shall be thoroughly cleaned with hot water and soap, sterilized in the proper active disinfectant solution for at least one minute, and placed in an approved cabinet sterilizer until used again. All articles must be clean before attempting to sterilize them. Satisfactory solutions and methods which should be used in sterilization and disinfection that are bacteriologically effective are:

1. Immersion in boiling water or steam for at least five minutes. Sodium carbonate added to the water (about one percent solution) will aid in preventing rust.
2. Immersion for at least five minutes in grain or bathing alcohol (seventy percent).
3. Immersion ten minutes in one percent solution liquor cresolis compound.
4. Immersion one minute in hexylresorcinol (S.T. thirty seven) full strength or two minutes in fifty percent solution.

5. Immersion one minute in metaphen (one to one thousand).
6. Immersion one minute in mercuric cyanide solution (one to five thousand).
7. Immersion one minute in solution merthiolate (one to one thousand).
8. Immersion in an approved chlorine solution. isinfected instruments, when not in use, shall be kept in a clean, dustproof cabinet at each chair.

History: Effective August 1, 1978.

General Authority: NDCC 43-04-11

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-04-11

14-02-04-08. Cabinets and disinfecting containers. Every barber must have adequate dry cabinet sterilization for storing instruments and accessories only. Each should have an individual dip sterilizer, which must be of sufficient size to allow combs to be completely submerged. Dip sterilizers must be made of glass or metal and must contain at all times a recognized effective disinfectant, which must be fresh each week. Combs, brushes, and dusters shall be immersed in dip sterilizers for twenty minutes after washing and prior to placing in a dry sterilizer. All linens must be kept in a closed cabinet used for that purpose only. No tools shall be left on workstand when not in use.

History: Effective August 1, 1978.

General Authority: NDCC 43-04-11

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-04-11

14-02-04-09. Miscellaneous. Alum or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be applied only a clean cloth or towel or other clean appliance. The use of styptic sticks or pencils is prohibited. If lump alum, powder puffs, or styptic pencils are found on the barber's workcase, it is prima facie evidence that the same are being used therein in the practice of barbering. Tweezers, needles, and all other instruments used for the removal of hair, blackheads, or the opening of pimples must be thoroughly sterilized before being used on any individual. All tools used upon a customer must be cleaned and sterilized before use on each customer in accordance with the instructions of the state board of barber examiners, approved by the state department of health.

History: Effective August 1, 1978.

General Authority: NDCC 43-04-11

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-04-11